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WON'T RAISE CITY WAGES

Like the rest of the country, Spokane has watched the dollar shrink until it is worth only sixty cents in goods. Like the rest of us, the employees of the city of Spokane found that their salaries and wages were inadequate. So they came in for a raise, whereupon the city council passed the buck to the voters. Were they willing to give the police and the firemen an increase of 25 per cent and the rest of the city employees a boost of 15 per cent? The matter came to a vote. By a two to one majority the citizens declined to authorize the raise.

We believe that the reason for the refusal is to be found in the suspicion, usually justified, that surrounds the administration of most American cities. The average citizen believes that municipal offices are crowded with political hangers on and camp followers who regularly draw their pay from the city treasury without rendering needed service. So

every citizen seen his money used to pay political debt or acquire political credits that he has become a confirmed cynic in all matters relating to the expenditure of public revenues. It is impossible for him to conceive of a municipal administration without a long and deep trough lined with habitual tax eaters. And he hates to pay these crib feeders any more money than he has to. "If the real city workers need more pay," he argues, "lop off the loafers' salaries. Enough will be saved to give the deserving ones what they need."

In most cities he is right, too. Therefore it is to the interest of the legitimate municipal employees to see to it that the parasites and political pansuckers are given the boot.—November Sunset.

POOR TIME TO INJURE THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

Lumber Workers Industrial Union No. 500, Industrial Workers of the World, have called a strike in logging camps in eastern Washington, northern Idaho and Western Montana, according to advices received. The primary cause for the strike it was said, was a raise to \$1.25 a day for board. Other demands of the lumber workers include release of all "class war prisoners," immediate withdrawal of the troops from Russia, minimum wage scale of \$5 a day, not more than \$1 a day for board, eight hours from camp to camp, free blankets sheets and pillows, bath house, dry room and wash room be furnished seven days a week; right of free speech, free press and free assemblage, all men to be hired on the job and not through employment offices and no discrimination against union men.

The lumber industry is prosperous just at present and more men are employed at higher wages than ever before. If the radicals are successful in starting a strike and causing disturbance among lumber workers, they will greatly damage many lines of industry in the west and thousands of people will be out of work.

SUGAR SITUATION IN THE U. S.

Sugar production, supply and distribution, and prices to consumer present a difficult problem in this country. The best solution at present time seems to require the purchase of the Cuban crop for 1920. This can be accomplished by a continuation of the U. S. Sugar Equalization board of the food administration, which expires automatically December 31. In order to prevent inflation of prices and to stabilize and secure an equitable distribution of sugar, the government purchased the Cuban supply for 1919. Unless similar action be taken for the year 1920,

chaotic conditions will arise, in which extraordinary prices may result. Domestic sugar producers, including the sugar beet industry of the west, are urging upon the government the continuation of the U. S. Sugar Equalization board with power to purchase the Cuban sugar product.

When prospect of high prices for sugar threatens the first impulse is to blame the sugar beet industry of the west. Not only as a protection to their own industry from unjust criticism, but also the public from high prices, the sugar beet producers desire the government to continue its present attitude of controlling the situation.

The unfortunate phase of the whole matter is that just before the world war the government attempted to force a free trade policy on this country, threatening the very life and continuance of the sugar beet industry in the west, which was only saved by the demands and exigencies of the war. The U. S. produces from a fourth to a third of the sugar supply needed for home consumption, when we should raise our requirement here if proper encouragement had been given the sugar beet industry of the west. As it is we must pay millions of dollars to Cuban planters that should have been to our American farmers and factories.

PRICE OF WHEAT NOT FIXED

That price fixing by law has always failed and always will fail, is the statement made recently in an address by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the U. S. Grain corporation. Later in the address Mr. Barnes said that the Grain corporation was not a price fixing body which all grain farmers will agree with. As a matter of fact, there was no price fixing by law, in the case of wheat. The law merely guaranteed a minimum price in order to encourage the growing of more wheat to supply the war needs. The President took advantage of his power to control the movement of wheat and made the minimum price the maximum price for first grade wheat. Notwithstanding the fact that there was no price fixing by law and the Grain corporation was not a price fixing body, the price was effectually fixed, as many farmers learned when they sold their grain at the "fixed" price, less the various discussion on account of the grade and weight.

WHO PAYS

Senator Hitchcock attempts to meet criticism of sending 5,000 soldiers to Siberia to conduct a plebiscite by saying that it makes no charge on the Treasury, Germany having agreed to pay the expenses of the army of occupation. Yes, but who pays for the men who may be killed in that enterprise, and who pays for the withdrawal of 5,000 men from productive occupation in this country?

RATIFY THE TREATY

If the League of Nations covenant and the Peace Treaty had been submitted to a popular vote of the American people three months ago, an overwhelming majority would have declared itself in favor of ratification without amendments and without reservations. Today that overwhelming majority has vanished. The President has been losing ground, the opposition has been gaining steadily, a fact clearly demonstrated by the result of Mr. Wilson's personal appeal to the country. He was received cordially and courteously while the opposition senators aroused almost hysterical enthusiasm. Nevertheless, the Treaty with the League of Nations will and should be ratified, but not without reservations or interpretations which clearly define the attitude of the United States. Considering world conditions, no other course seems reasonably and honorably possible.—Sunset.

IDLENESS NO CREDIT

Retail merchants are wisely adopting the theory that a man who is out of a job by his own choice is an unsafe debtor. No retail merchant can be expected to extend credit to a man who can get work and won't take it. A perfectly trustworthy man is sometimes out of employment for a short time, through no fault of his own but in these days there are jobs for all who are willing to work. A man can, with perfect propriety quit the job he has but he cannot with credit to himself, refuse to seek and find a new employment. The idle man these days, if able to work, is somewhere off his system.

In Two Months He Gains 28 Pounds

"I believe in giving everything its due and I want to say right now that I just can't praise Tanlac too highly for what it has done for me," said Walter Krel, while discussing the medicine recently. Mr. Krel has charge of one of the departments of the Goldwyn Motion Picture studios in Culver City, and lives at Palms, Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Krel's remarkable experience with Tanlac will be of interest throughout California.

"For more than a year before I tried Tanlac," he explained, "I had an awful time with my stomach. I could not eat anything without bloating all up with gas and feeling miserable. I got so I could not eat anything scarcely and as a result I became very nervous and lost weight and strength rapidly. I dropped down from one hundred and forty-five pounds to one hundred and twenty-six pounds and was in such a bad fix that I could hardly keep going. I was under treatment several times and tried everything anyone would tell me about, but kept getting worse until I was almost completely down and out."

"I kept reading so much about Tanlac that I finally concluded to get a bottle and that was about my luckiest day for I started to improve almost at once. I have used seven bottles now and the benefits I have received cannot be measured in dollars and cents. I can eat just anything I want and enjoy it and am not the least bit nervous. I have gained in weight steadily and am now weighing one hundred and fifty-five pounds. This gives me an actual gain in weight of twenty-nine pounds in a little more than two months and makes me ten pounds heavier than I ever was. Giving an endorsement for a medicine is something new for me, but I am certainly very glad to do so in this case, for Tanlac is one medicine everyone should know about. Such a medicine deserves the highest praise and it is a real pleasure for me to make this statement."

Tanlac is sold in Logan by the City Drug Co.; in Wellsville by the Wellsville Drug Co.; in Smithfield by Ritter Bros. Drug Co.; in Hyrum by Hyrum Drug Co.; in Richmond by A. A. Thomas, and in Lewiston by Lewiston Drug Co. Adv.

Some Remarkable Shooting.

A play was being given by a group of soldiers, the hero of which was to shoot blank cartridges at a row of bottles standing on a shelf, while another soldier, well concealed, was to break each bottle in turn with the point of his bayonet, thus pretending that the hero was shooting the bottles. Through some misunderstanding the hero started shooting at the wrong end of the row, while at the other end the bottles were being broken.

Sweet Is Sympathy.

Sympathy is one of the great secrets of life. It overcomes evil and strengthens good. It disarms resistance, melts the hardened heart, and develops the better part of human nature.

Wisdom in Quotation.

Bartlett, in his "Familiar Quotations," gives the following: "We read of a certain Roman emperor who built a magnificent palace. In digging the foundation, the workmen discovered a golden sarcophagus ornamented with three circles, on which were inscribed, 'I have expended; I have given; I have kept; I have possessed; I do possess; I have lost; I am punished. What I formerly expended, I have; what I gave away, I have.'—Gesta Romanorum, Tale XVI."

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Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets Get at the Cause and Remove It

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel, act gently on the bowels and positively do the work. People afflicted with bad breath find quick relief through taking them. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. They act gently but firmly on the bowels and liver, stimulating them to natural action, clearing the blood and purifying the entire system. They do that which calomel does, without any of the bad after effects. Take one or two every night for a week and note the pleasing effect. 10c and 25c a box.

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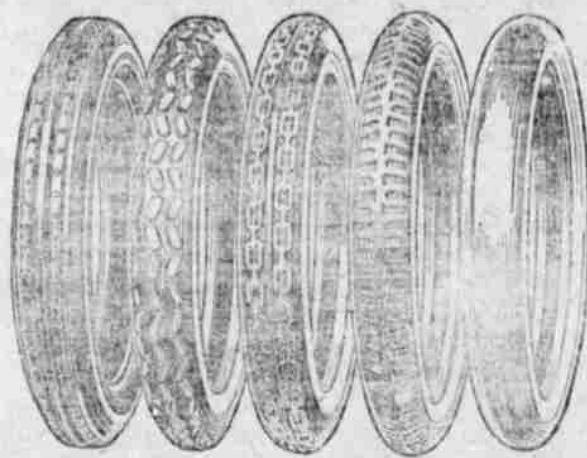
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